THE NEWS.

Heavy rains at Ardmore, I. T., caused a large reservoir of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fee Railread Company, covering 40 acres of space, to break under the weight of water, 'washing away part of the company's tracks. Passenger and freight traffic has been suspended on many roads in that territory, and more or less other damage has resulted. No casualties have been reported.

Charles Calvary Rowe, a West Virginia Central freight brakeman, died at his home in Westernport, from injuries received to his head by a fall nine weeks ago. A wife and four children survive him. He was fifty years of age and a veteran of the late war.

The military balloon sent to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will be a part of the army equipment when the troops move on Cuba. It is not needed in New York harbor, but in Cuba it can be used to advantage. Bids opened for the purchase of two additional balloons were so extravagantly high that they were rejected, and the department issued orders for the construction of two by government workers at once.

The steamship Illinois, recently acquired by the Navy Department, is being fitted out as a refrigerating supply ship, and will here-

after be known as The Supply. The steamer Columbia, from the Orient, brings news that during the week previous to April 5, cases of bubonic plague in Hong Kong had increased rapidly, and the colonial government was considering various measures for preventing a spread of the malady. Forty new cases of the plague were occurring daily. The Hong Kong government has instituted a medical inspection of Chinese coming from Macao and

Canton, where the plague is prevalent. The depot, freight warehouse and telegraph office of the Seaboard Air Line at Franklinton, N. C., were burned. The loss

The largest block of marble ever sent out of East Tennessee was shipped by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to New England during the first week in March. It was consigned to Norcross Bros., at East Cambridge, Mass., and it weighed 45,000 pounds. It was quarried near Knoxville.

William Bestor and William Fuller, arrested at Wankesha, Wis., for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to life imprisonment and were taken to Waupun prison immediately. They reached prison sixty hours after the crime

The Georgia Railroad Elevator and Warehouse at Augusta, which has a capacity of 150,000 bushels of grain, and is occupied by Leroy Miller, and the warehouse of Bussey & Carswell, occupied by C. A. Doolittle, was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Grain and provisions comprised the stock.

Edward Moore, of San Diego, and J. S. Green, of Los Angeles, Cal., have returned from a trip on the Colorado desert. They left a third member of their party, Joseph S. Staley, aged thirty-five years, of Bakersfield, dying of hunger and thirst at Coyote Wells, seventy-five miles east. They had lost their way in attempting to reach Yuma, their horses died and their companion could no longer walk.

The large Iron Works cotton plant closed Saturday at Fall River, but it is not expected that it will lead local cotton factories to shut down. Although the selling prices are the lowest in mill history, it is believed that the factories are being run at a loss as a defensive measure against Southern competi-

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating \$150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety earloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East, As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,-000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman, Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was bad-

One of the great troubles that railroad companies have had to contend with in the past with both the old style and the new M. C. B. couplers was the falling of draw-heads on the tracks, resulting many times in disastrous wrecks. A year or two ago the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad adopted a device to prevent just such occurrences and has since attached it to all its passenger equipment. The device is quite simple, consisting merely of a right-angled steel hook, which is placed immediately beneath the coupler on the draw-head, with a horizontal arm projecting slightly at an angle to the direction of the tracks. When the drawhead falls the safety hooks not only assist in jamming the drawheads together but absolutely prevent their swaying from side to side and thus becoming disengaged. The steel hook is placed in such a position that it cannot be ammed or broken off in the coupling of

ABOUT NOTED PROPLE.

The library of the Paris Conservatoire has just acquired the original autograph of Rossini's "William Tell."

M. Zola is rusticating at Medan, where he boats, 'eyeles and writes memoranda, to be consulted bereafter, of his trial. The Queen's birthday will be celebrated in

London alone on Saturday, May 21, and at all other stations, naval and military, on Tuesday, May 24. The Princess of Wales has a tea service of

60 pieces, each one of which is decorated with a different photograph which she took herself while in Scotland.

Captain Zallinski, the inventor of the dvnamite gun, is recovering from a severe iliness. He is on the retired list of the army,

but has asked to be assigned to duty. Liepsic is now about to put up a statue of the young Goethe, of Goethe, the student, in memory of the three years, from 1765 to 1768, which he spent as a student of the Un-

iversary of Leipsic. General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front, and operations against the dervishes have been suspended

The late Lord Sackville Cecil, practical electrician and railway manager, left a personal estate of \$1,166,955, largely of his own creation, and thus an uncommon achievement for a member of an aristocratic family, to whom work was a luxury.

Gen. Lee Will Have Control Over the Islands.

TROOPS TO BE RUSHED.

Reported That Dewey's Fleet Was Bombarding Manils at the Time the Cable Was Cut-The Batteries of the Citadel Were Replying to the American Guns .-Outlying Quarters of the City in Flames.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:-The decision of the President and his Cabinet to send troops and supplies from the Pacific coast to Commodore Dewey in the Philipine Islands has been followed by a report that General Fitzhugh Lee will be placed in command of this army. General Lee has been nominated as one of the new major generals.

General Merritt, who is in charge of the Department of the East, has been in consultation with the President in regard to this matter, and his name has been discussed in connection with these forces, but it is understood that he is to have better duty, and he will not be sent to the Pacific against his the highest character, and, led by the in- the other. The masts on the American boats will. It is also understood that the administration will confer upon General Lee when it hands him his orders to assume command of the army of occupation of Manila a commission designating him as military governor of the Philippines until he is relieved by the chief executive of the new permanent government, which will assume eventual

control of the islands. General Lee will probably exercise supreme control over the islands for months. even ussuming that the present war will be of abort duration.

This will be the first time that the United eign country, and the arrival of the United States volunteers will cause a great surprise cisive. at Manila, but they will go prepared to oc cupy the islands and hold them until the President and the Cabinet is ready to announce the disposition of them after the war. From five to six thousand volunteers will be sent, and they will be placed on fast steamers, as well as on the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia, which are now preparing at Mare Island, and rushed across the Pacific at full speed. Supplies, ammunition and coal will also be sent, so as to give Commodore Dewey all the assistance and aid nec-

NEXT BATTLE ON THE ATLANTIC. Sampson and Schely Will Combine Should

the Spanish Fleet Come This Way. President McKinley has at last yielded to Board, and if the Spanish ffeet from Cape Verde puts in at Porto Rico a strong fleet naval authorities believe that the fleet is on its way to Porto Rico,

As soon as reliable information reaches line of battle on the Spaniards. the Navy Department that the Spanish ships immediately proceed with the flagship New | conflicting. York, the battleships Indiana and Iowa and one or two torpedo boats and a despatch boat to a point off the Atlantic Coast where he will meet Commodore Schley with the flagship Brooklyn and the battleships the Spanish fleet.

It is the opinion of naval experts that the next naval battle will be fought off Porto Rico. If Rear Admiral Sampson withdraws part of his fleet from the Cuban blockade the blockade will be maintained by the smaller ships constituting the second divison of the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Captain Watson, with the pruiser Cincinnati as the flagship.

SAMPSON'S FEET PUTS TO SEA.

for Porto Rico.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:-An important naval movement, probably an admirai's hull. Capt. Charles V. Gridley attack on Porto Rico, was initiated Wednes- of the Olympia, was with him. The superday. All of the big ships in Admiral Samp- for aim and heavier projectiles of the Olymson's squadron, including the flagsbip New pia soon began to tell, and the fire from the York, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Cincinnati, the Detroit, the Mayflower, and the Marble- slower. head, have been here and coaled to their fullest capacity, and steamed away, with lestination unknown.

If these vessels are bound for Porto Rico, the other division of the fleet, consisting of the cruiser Montgomery and the smaller graft, will be relied upon to maintain the blockade of Cuba.

It is said by some that the fleet is not going to Porto Rico, but is off to meet the the Spanish fleet may be encountered on the

The prevailing belief, however, is that the fleet has gone to Porto Rico, either to destroy or to occupy the coaling station as a navai base before the Spanish squadron arrives. Having taken Porto Rico, the United States vessels may then put to sea and try to

engage the Cape Verde Islands fleet. In the harbor 680 marines, with their officers, are still packed away on the Panther, broiling in the tropical sun. Only the offi-cers have shore leave. The Panther is to be sent north to be made into an auxiliary cruiser.

The only arrivals here were the steamer Evelyn, from Newport News, with a cargo of coal for the fleet, and the revenue cutter

Windom, from Hampton Roads.

The departing officers are still discussing tory, and hoping for an opportunity for a

According to Capt. Little, of the fishing schooner Antonio y Paco, captured by the gunboat Newport a few days ago, Havana is on the verge of famine. Food is bringing by the powers. fabulous prices, and the people are consequently starving. The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and citizens are burying their food in yards and "If I could have slipped past the blockade," says Capt. Little, "my fish would have brought their weight in gold."

MADRID FEARS FOR SAN JUAN.

Anxiety as to the Seizure By Sampson of

the Capital City of Porto Rico. Considerable anxiety is expressed in Madrid as to the fate of Porto Rico. It is feared that Admiral Sampson's squadron has gone to seize San Juan and the Spanish coal sup- duty.

plies at that port. At a cabinet council over which the Queen Regent presided, Premier Sagasta explained the war situation. He announced the safe arrival at Porto Rico of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Alfonso XIII, having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a valuable cargo, including

MAY HOLD MANILA. BATTLE OF MANILA.

Commodore Dewey's Victory Over Spanish Fleet Complete.

ABSOLUTE SURRENDER NOW PROBABLE.

The Forts Shelled By Our Mighty Asiatic Squaron and Spanish Soldiers Said to Have Fled Into Interior--Cable Cut Near Manilla--Madrid Placed Under Martial Law on Account of Bitter Feeling Produced by the Defeat.

A special cable despatch from London, from the American exploded a magazine The fighting was of the flercest character. The bravery of the American seamen was of trepid Dewey, inflicted upon the enemy a were shot away, but few shells got through veritable rout.

Olympia Points the Way. During the night Commodore Dewey signalled to his warships that were in Subic bay, 50 miles to the north of Manila harbor,

to clear the ships for action and to follow him. The squadron got under way, with the flagship Olympia leading, and followed by the cruiser Baltimore, cruiser Boston, cruiser Raleigh, gunboat Concord, gunboat Petrel, revenue-cutter McCulloch and transports Nanshan and Zafiro. There had been consultation of the captains on board the States has ever sent troops to land in a for- flagship during the night, and it was decided that the first stroke should be made de-

Lining Up For the Attack. At 4.15 o'clock in the morning the lookout on the masthead of the Olympia reported the Spanish fleet off the port bow lined up between Cavite and the mouth of Manila harbor. The distance between the two places is about eight miles. The Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Montelo and consisted of the cruiser Reina Christina, eruiser Castilla, cruiser Velasco, eruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, cruiser Don Juan de Austria, gunboat General Lezo, gunboat El Luzon and dispatch boat Marquis Marquez

Dewey Moves Into Action.

The news of the battle, which comes through Government sources and by way of the recommendations of the Naval Strategy | the Spanish cable, shows that the attack was terrible in its energy. Signaling for the American transports to keep well out and bulk. will be despatched to sink it. This decision that the Olympia and Baltimore would enwas reached at the Cabinet meeting. The gage the Spanish flagship, the Reina Cristing, and the Castilla, the largest of the encmy's fleet, the American warships moved in

have made their appearance there orders ed forts well manned, though the reports as and preparation made for a second attack, will be given to Rear Admiral Sampson to to the strength of their armament have been At 9 o'clock they started a second attack.

Americans Open With a Hot Fire. As soon as his ships had been worked by the Americans was plainly evident, around so that their starboard batteries presented a broadside to the enemy, Commodore Dewey began a terrific cannon-Massachusetts and Texas, and will sail for ading of the enemy's ships and the Spanish Porto Rico for the purpose of intercepting forts. The Olympia's battery consists of four eight-inch rifles, 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 14 six-pounders, six one-pounders, four machine guns and six torpedo tubes. The heaviest battery of the enemy was on the Reina Christiana, which had six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2inch rapid-fire guns; two 1.5-inch, six threepounders, two machine guns and five tor-

pedo tubes. Rival Admirals Engaged. Commodore Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from he conning Coaled at Key West and Sailed Probably tower of the Olympia. He moved his ship close up to the Reina Christina and sent shell after shell plowing into the Spanish Spanish grew more wild and somewhat

Other Ships Fighting Hard. Captain Dyer of the Baltimore put his ship in close fighting distance to the Castilla. The Baltimore has four eight-inch and six six-inch guns in her main battery to the Castilla's four 5.9-inch Krupp guns and two 4.7-inch and three 2,2-inch guns. Both ships have good secondary batteries

for cruisers. The din of battle was terrific. All the Oregon and Marietta, in the expectation that while the Spanish forts were keeping up an incessent fire on the American fleet.

Hard Work for the Small Boats. tons; the Concord, 1700 tons; the Petrel, 890 tons, and the McCulloch had about all they could do to bandle the Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, General i Foreign Office had received an official tele-Cuba and Isla de Luzon, but by quick manoeuvring and rapid work of the guns, fought their way to victory bravely. Spanish Flagship Burns Up.

The hot work on the Olympia brought the end of the Reina Christina. A shot | terests in the Philippines.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The English cabinet's Chinese policy was attacked by Sir William Vernon Harcourt Commodore Dewey's brilliant Manila vic- liberal leader in the House of Commons, and was defended by Mr. Balfour. Baron Von Bulow, German minister of

foreign affairs, in a speech to a Reichstag committee, said that he hoped the period of squabbling over China had been ended

Millions of gold is piled up at Dawson Yukon Territory, awaiting the beginning of navigation on the Yukon river,

One hundred mules in a pack train and their Mexican attendants are reported to have been killed or wounded by the explosion of powder they were conveying to a The London "Times" denied the report

that public feeling in England is veering toward Scalp, and save the sympathy for America is as prefound as ever. Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attache at London, has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to return to

In the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question on the subect said no negotiations are proceeding on the subject of an arbitration treaty between

Great Britain and the United States. The Chinese foreign office is said to have payment of war indemnity this week,

England, says: The American squadron, on the latter boat, and she took fire. Decommanded by Commodore Dewey, won a spite the efforts of the Spaniards, the flames complete and giorious victory over the made rapid headway. Captain Gridley Spanish fleet in the Philippines Sunday, worked his ship around to rake the Spaniard. He fought the Spanish ship with one

Spanish Captain Killed.

A well-trained shot from the Olympia olunged through the fighting tower of the Reina Cristina and killed the ship's com mander, Captain Cadasso. The Admiral was standing with him at the time. When the news that their commander had fallen spread through the ship the seamen seemed to lose heart. Their ammunition had been none too plentiful, and with its rapidly failthey were ready to give up.

Spanish Admiral Changes Ships. Then there took place a piece of bravery on the part of the Spanish Admiral. Seeing that his flagship was doomed and unable to fight, he ordered a small boat lowered, and rowed to the small gun-boat Isla de Cuba, where he again hoisted his flag. The American sailors refused to fire on the plucky Admiral, Soon after he left the Reina

Christina the flames devoured the boat,

most of the crew jumping overboard. Baltimore Ends the Castilla. In the meantime Captan Dyer had sealed the fate of the Castilla. She, like the flag-Cano, gunboat Isia de Cuba, gunboat Isia de ship, had considerable wood work inside of her, and after being under fire for about two hours took fire. Her crew fought vainly, but was no match for the Americans. She was completely riddled by the rain of leaden missiles. Many of her crew and officers were killed. She burned out, and after the engagement was but a smoking

Second Attack on the Enemy. With the most formidable ships of the enemy disposed of, Commodore Dewey, at 8 o'clock, withdrew with his ships a few miles out to sea. There the wounded were cared On both sides of Manila harbor are erect- for, guns examined, some tinkering done The smoke had arisen, and showed a wrecked Spanish fleet. The carnage wrought

With as strong a fire as before, the fleet again moved into the battle. Numbers were more equal now that the enemy had lost several boats. During the first half-hour of Austria was severely damaged and her com-

mander killed. The Spanish forts were more active this time, and particular attention was paid to them, a strong fire being directed at the defenses. The Spanish ships Mindanao and Don Antonia de Ulloa were rendered use-

Several of the Spanish ships were deliberately blown up to prevent their capture by the American fleet, but their names have not as yet been cabled from Manila.

Fleet Effects a Landing. Pouring a murderous fire into the forts, the American flagship and several more o the boats effected an entrance to the harbor. They steamed to the west side of the bay and there landed their wounded.

Naval officers in London regard it as great victory and call it the annihilation of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines.

Dewey's Demands.

The complete victory of the American fleet over the Spanish naval forces at Manila has been followed by Commodore Dewey demanding that the Spanish authorities hand over all the government's war supplies and coal at Manila and other ports on the islands. The Governor General at Manila transmitted to his government the ultimatum, and a despatch received in London stated that it was understood that the ministry had acceded to The Boston, 3189 tons; the Raleigh, 3182 the demands; but, owing to the revolution ary excitement in Madrid, it was not made

It was also reported in London that the Lezo, El Cano, Marquis del Quero, Isla de gram from the British consul at Manila, announcing the capitulation of the city. The report was unconfirmed, but it was stated that the British government had advised the Spanish ministry that honorable submission was the best way of guarding Spanish in-

"CRUSH AMERICAN SQUADRON."

Spain Preparing Her Fieet For One Last Desperate Effort.

Dispatches from Madrid say the Spanish authorities intend to throw the whole strength of Spain into one united and supreme effort against the United States.

The special dispatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsi ble for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

Continuing, the special says: "Until this engagement is fought, no pro-

posal for intervention will be listened to." A Cadiz dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII, and Victoria, and a number of smaller ships, has nearly completed its preparations for active service It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, ow ing to lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guarda has, notified Japan that it will make the final it is announced, taken 14 guns on board, and is now on a trial cruise.

SCOUTS LANDED,

Successful Expedition of the United States Desputch Boat Leyden.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says: The Government tug Leyden, Capt J. H. Angus, steamed into port and told the following story of a desperate encounter with Spanish troops on the northern coast of Cuba. The Leyden left here Monday afternoon with a party of insurgents, under General Baldamoro Acosta, and including five Cuban scouts, under the leadership of Captain J. H. Dorst, of the United States Cavalry. The Leyden also carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The tug landed five men, with four boxes of ammunition and two horses. General Acosta also landed and penetrated to the interior, where he communicated with the forces of the insurgents. The Leyden lay to outside until five o'clock in the morning, when, observing a troop of Spanish infantry approaching she put to sea, and got safely away.

A Fight With Spanish Cavalry. The same night she proceeded to Mantanzas, and Tuesday afternoon landed another small party near there. Fearing attack by Terror and Amphitrite, which are on the preparations are being made for blockade in that vicinity; but, being unable step in the struggle. to locate them, the Leyden returned to the by Acosta and about two hundred Cuand an attempt was made to land the rethem and a fierce engagement of a half hour's duration followed.

When the Spanish cavalry discovered the Leyden they promptly opened fire. The tug was taken at a disadvantage, having no cannon aboard, but Commander Angus decided upon a desperate bluff. He mounted an old flagpole and amother piece of round timber in the bow of the boat and stationed "gunners" there, but the ruse was of little avail. Ing quantity and the fire that was raging | The Spaniards took shelter near the block house and poured in a fusiliade of bullets. Meanwhile, the Cubans attempted to draw the Spanish fire, with a view of diverting the cavalry and giving the Leyden a chance to

The Cubans finally repulsed the enemy, driving them to the woods. During this eagagement several rifle bullets went through the Leyden's smoke stack, but no one was injured.

The Wilmington Takes a Hand. The plucky little tug then went in search of the flagship, found her lying near Havana and reported the story. Rear Admiral Sampson sent the gunboat Wilmington back with the Leyden. The two vessels reached the scene of the landing and found the Spanish cavalry in waiting to welcome another attempted invasion.

The Wilmington lost no time in preliminaries, but promptly opened fire on a number of small houses marking the entrance to the place. The gunboat fired four shots, which immediately drove back the Spanlards, and Captain Dorst, with the ammunition, landed safely, the Leyden returning.

PORTO ISLOO AS A PRIZE.

Persons Who Saw the President Say the Science of the Island is Ordered.

A despatch from Washington, says :-- Persons who were with the President say that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States very shortly. The immediate seizure of the Island, they state, has been ordered.

Little news could be gleaned at the Navy Department relative to the movements of Admiral Sampson's vessels, but from the confident tone of the few officials who are fighting, the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de acquainted with the policy of the department, they are expecting to hear soon of news from the squadron almost as interesting and important as that received from the

Philippines. A high officer of the administration almost demolished the theory that Admirai Sampson was going to succor the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North Atlantic squadron. He said that the Navy Department was under no apprehension about the Oregon, for the reason that it did not commider that the Spanish admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a combat with the Oregon, even with great odds in his favor, as even if overwheimed in the end the Oregon would certainly destroy one of the Spanish ships and perhaps more, and the Spanish govern-ment could not afford this.

To seize Porto Rico would require a strong landing force, in view of the number of Spanish troops on the mland, and in addition Admiral Sampson would be loth to run the risk of having one of his best ships disabled by attacking forts.

A significant movement is the addition of the warship New Orleans to Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads in place of the Columbia. This seems to indicate a complete change in the character of the squadron, which, instead of being a fly. there. ing squadron in the ordinary sense, has now assumed the character of a battle fleet. Without being as speedy as at first organized, Commodore Schley's squadron is now probably able to meet on even terms, at least, the formidable Spalish armored cruisers which sailed from Cape Verde recently.

Spaniards scope a British Yacht. A British steam yacht, the Lady of Clemell, owned by a Mr. Wikinson, of London, has just arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga, Spain, from which port she was obliged to depart suddenly, owning to the Spanlards mobbing and stoning her.

FIRENG ON MANILA.

A Report That Brown bardment Was in Progress When the Cable Was Cut.

A despatch received in London from Madrid says the Spanish Colonial Office had advices of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, which

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly Continuing, the advices to the Colonial

Office at Madrid are said to have read: "Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames, Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck. "The batteries of the citadel, especially the six large gues, are vigorously replying

siderable damage on the fleet," Greeks Offer Their Services. The United States legation at Constantinople has received two thousand offers of lunteers for the American navy, chiefly Greeks. Some declare they will pay their own passage, in gratitude for American aid in the Greek war of independence.

to the American fire, and have inflicted con

What Bom Carlos Says. Carlos declares he will not provoke revolu. has 1,200 members.

TO MEET THE FLEET.

If It Does Not Appear Porto

AGRESSIVE WARF ARE.

Rico Will Be Seized.

As It Is Impracticable to Irramadately Begin the Conquest of Cuba, mand as the Philippines Has Not Brouge Est Peace Another Blow Will Be Struck = \$ Spain-Porto Rico the Only Base of Spanish

A despatch from Washington, ID_ C., says: The programme of the war is grad = lly devel oping. The capture of the Philippines has not yet brought about peace, and Indications Spain will not be satisfied until the Spaniards, she looked for the monitors another blow is struck. This being the case,

The conquest of Cuba being considered original landing place. Here she was met impossible at the present time, 1> cause of the danger to which it would san bject the bans, haif of whom were armed with unacclimated volunteers, two manageversare battery and kept up a fire on the forts with rifles. They united with the men on the tug possible. One is to destroy the Spanish fleet now on the Atlantic and the other is to maining arms and men, when a troop of 200 take Porto Rico. Both of these zaneuvers of the Villa Vicosa cavalry swooped down on | will be executed. The exact times of their occurrence cannot be predicted. The Spanish fleet seems to be a law unto fit self, and no offensive operations against it cars be eatered upon until its whereabouts is definitely known. If the press dispatch from Lisbon is authentic, the fleet is bound for the Canaries, there to join with the second squadron in order that the combined force of the Spanish Navy may come eastward to meet the American versels. If it shouled be realized the result would be the greatest naval battle of modern times, but it may not oc-

cur for some time. The officials of the Navy Department do not regard the report from Lisbon as anthentic, and there is every reasons to believe that already an adequate fleet has gone to Intercept the Spanish flotilia reaches Porto Rico. This has been done without interfering with the block -de before Havana, which can be maintained by any character of armed vessels. If the fleet does not appear at Porto Rico, the seizere of the latter place can be easily effected_ and this is regarded as good strategy. Porto Rico is the only base of supplies for Sparsish ships in these waters, and if it is captured by the United States, the Spanish fleet was be pracitcally helpless on the ocean for lack of coal after it has crossed over here from the other

It is understood that the prelime smarles to various contracts at the War and wavy Departments Wednesday had in views an expedition to Porto Rico, and some mportant developments may be expected in That vicinity at an early day.

CRUISER TOPEKA IN PORT.

Experienced Rough Weather

Over from Falmouth. A dispatch from New York -ys:-The United States cruiser Topeka, for smerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19, arrived safely in port Sunday smorning, after a rough passage of twelve . Theys. The Topeka entered the narrows mit ficer's inspection, then proceeding to the man-of-war anchorage off Thompkins-

Lieut. Znapp reported having - xperiencsd a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel, up to the bars ks, a succession of strong westerly gales_ were enountered. After passing the manks, the wind hauled to the northeast, and blews strong gale four days, with a very rough ea. The Topeka behaved well the oughout, and sustained but trifling damage about the decks. The cruiser carries crewof forty-six men, all told.

Lieut, Knapp, when asked whet ser be had sighted any war vessels during the voyage, replied that he had not, and was not anxious to meet any, owing to Inis small erew and the fact that the Tope a's gons were not mounted. The Topeka saluted by several tugs and excursion boats as she

steamed up to ber anchorage. DEWEY IN CONTROL

A Report From Singapore That He Is Acting Governor-General At Manila, The following telegram received by F.T. Viles, of Boston, from a friend in Singapore was read at the banquet of the Electric Club at Boston. "Singapore, (Special).-Reliable informa-

on received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila, and he is now executing the duties of governor-general Miners Shot From Ambus # 23. Five of a party of Slav miners at Steubens-

rille, Ohio, were shot at from a bush as they were going to work. One man is so badly injured that he will did. The miners have been on a strike because of . dispute over a check weighman. May Give Up Bering Sea Pared.

Word was received at Port Townsend, Wash, that the government had canceled contracts for the transportation of coal to Bering Sea points. This would indicate that the Isoring Sea patrol is to be abandoned this year_

FIELD OF LABOR.

Russia has 17,605 factories. Russia buys our steam valves. liitnots has 33,788 coal miners. Denver master builders organized. Uncle Sam has one tea plantation Europe has 50,000 match factors. China has a 1000-year-old news sper. Frost hinders ore digging in Managements. California is to have a school of mines. Springfield (Mass.) brewers on nine

Cincinnati municipal laborers get \$1.50 a Indianapolis telephone girls will organ-

Massachusetts barbers formed a State War, says Gompers, means a setback to

Dublin (Ireland) is to have a co-operalive boot mill. Scarborough (England) plumbers get 16

Americans pay \$10,000,000 a year for collar South Milwaukee will purchase I to electric ight plant.

The Scottish Master Bakers' A sociation tionary movement. On the contrary, he sixty new members were initiated at a will prevent Carlist agitation while the war recent meeting of the Detroit wood-work-